New Species of Hawaiian Cerambycidae. (Col.)

BY DR. R. C. L. PERKINS

(Presented by title by O. H. Swezey at the meeting of December 12, 1929)

Plagithmysus rubi, n. sp.

Rufescent, head largely blackish, stalk of hind femora pale, yellowish; the pale sutural pubescent lines of the elytra on their apical part are slightly flavescent and fairly distinct, widened towards their basal extremity, in front of which the cuticle is apparently darkened; the base of the elytra is moderately, but not densely clothed with flavescent hairs, which hardly extend so far back as the ends of the sutural lines, and, as the sides of the elytra adjoining these are only sparsely hairy, the lines themselves are quite well defined.

The single example seen is not in very good condition and evidently somewhat immature, as the hind tibiae are much curved and very pallid, while the hind tarsi are wanting. If this example is an average-sized specimen of its species, it is the smallest Plagithmysus known (hardly 6 mm. to apex of elytra) but the absence of the hind tarsi might cause some doubt as to its position generically.

Face moderately clothed on either side of the middle line, the antennae inconspicuously hairy, the bristles on the lower side of the basal flagellar joints not long, nor closely placed. Pronotum subparallel-sided, appearing slightly elongate; median crest in lateral view with nearly straight outline dorsally, not or hardly more prominent in front; the vittae bordering the crest on each side evident, but not at all dense, the sides of the pronotum exterior to the sublateral ridges, almost evenly clothed with pale pubescence, less dense than the vittae and leaving a bare, smooth, impunctate line or space near the middle; scutellum with pale pubescence, denser round the margin. Elytra densely punctate right to the lateral margins. Hind femora clavate, widening very gradually from near the basal third of their length to near the apex, with inconspicuous, short pubescence; hind tibiae with copious and conspicuous, bristly, black hairs, metapleura apically and sides of the intermediate sternites with dense pubescent spots, the latter otherwise hardly pubescent.

Hab.—Olinda, Maui, Feb. 27, 1926, ex *Rubus hawaiiensis* (Swezey). The single example, judging by the elongate subapical joints of the antennae, is a male, and appears to me to be clearly referable to Plagithmysus in spite of its minute size. Type in the collection of the Hawaiian Entomological Society.

Plagithmysus simillimus, n. sp.

The description of *P. molokaiensis* Perkins (Proc. Haw. Ent. Soc., VI, p, 475, 1926) will in most respects serve for the species for which the above name is proposed and which is hardly more than a race of the Molokai insect. I have seen only six specimens, and four of these were extracted dead from the pupal cells, one being much distorted and useless for com-

parison, while the three others differ in some respects from those which emerged naturally.

So far as I can judge on comparison with a pair of *molokaiensis* which were temporarily retained by me, the Maui insect is more robust, with the clothing of the hind tibiae distinctly denser, the pubescent lines of the elytra paler, less distinctly yellow, and more widened at the point of the divergence anteriorly, so that the furcation appears broader and more shallow. The base of the hind femora also is less pale as compared with the general color of these parts. As a rule there seems also to be some difference in the elytral sculpture, but both species vary in this and other points of structure.

The male of the two specimens which emerged naturally has the ovate dorsal area more or less divided by an ill-developed pale vitta on either side of the median crest, between this and the curved sublateral ridges, and the elytra have a rather dense clothing of pale hairs over the whole surface, but denser along the suture on the apical half or more, where they diverge outwardly to form the usual furcate marking, but less distinctly than is usual, owing to the number and similarity of the hairs on the adjoining parts. Also these sutural lines of denser hairs are continued along the suture within the furcation to reach the scutellum, as can easily be seen in some aspects, though hardly noticeable in others. It may here be noticed that in *P. molokaiensis* pubescent vittae appear to be usually present between the median crest and sublateral ridges, but they may be entirely wanting.

In the female of the bred pair the sutural pubescent lines and their furcation are much more definite than in the male, owing to the fact that the surface adjoining the lines and bordering the furcation is bare or at any rate less pubescent than the rest of the surface. The hind femora appear to differ little in the sexes, though rather more slender in the female, and, so far as the specimens before me are concerned, they appear to be rather more robust than in the Molokai form. Length 12-15 mm.

Hab.—Maui; the larvae were collected by O. H. Swezey in a dead Pipturus tree along the Kula Pipe Line trail east of Olinda. June 12th and 14th, 1927. The female I have specially referred to above emerged on August 5th, the male about July 20th, 1927. The other four were taken dead from the pupal cells. Type in the collection of the Hawaiian Entomological Society.

Neoclytarlus raillardiae, n. sp.

Black or brown-black, the more apical parts of the elytra often appearing paler than the general surface. In dorsal aspect the insect appears largely glabrous and more or less shining, often strongly so, while about at the middle of the length of the elytra there is a sufficient development of white setae to form an indefinite and irregular or more or less interrupted and vague triangular fascia; behind this, sparse white setae are disposed irregularly and are variable in number; on the basal part there are also, as a rule, some white setae, but apparently these are sometimes wanting altogether. The antennae, tibiae and tarsi are often all more or less pale, but variably so.

The pronotum is bare or has at most a few white setae in addition to the usual long fine hairs that are observable at the sides; the sculpture is variable, with much closer, coarser and rougher puncturation in some examples than in others, and, in fact, the surface may be largely smooth with fine and remote punctures and it also varies in other respects, though always appearing practically glabrous in dorsal aspect; the scutellum is without noticeable pubescence. Elytra under a strong lens coarsely punctured; on the more apical portion the punctures become shallower and less distinct and towards the suture more rugose; the hind femora, on their thickened part or club, are clothed with long, thin, pale hairs and not with appressed ones, while the club itself is less definite than in typical species of Neoclytarlus (e. g., *fragilis*, etc.) and the thin basal portion is not conspicuously pallid as in these, and in fact in some specimens is entirely dark and almost concolorous with the club. The abdomen beneath is clothed with long thin hairs, neither the sides of the sternites nor the metapleura bearing any spots formed by dense pubescence. Length 5.5-8 mm.

Hab.—Maui, summit of Haleakala, June 17, 1927 (Swezey). The beetles were beaten from clumps of half-dead *Raillardia ciliolata* bushes, and larvae were found in dead stems. I have examined a dozen examples of this obscure species. Type in the collection of the Hawaiian Entomological Society.

Neoclytarlus geranii, n. sp.

Blackish or dark fuscous; antennae for the most part, tibiae and tarsi more or less, pale, testaceous to reddish in color. The insect is well clothed with white or whitish hairs, on the ventral surface more closely and evenly than above, on the elytra most densely on a rather wide band near the middle, which forms a more or less distinct fascia, according to the density of the hairs on the ventral side of this, the clothing on the basal part being variable in density. The general appearance is that of a large specimen of *obscurus, filipes* or *mediocris*. The two examples examined are practically similar in the development of the hind femora and in the length of the subapical antennal joints and appear to be both males, one of which has the median white fascia of the elytra much more definite than the other.

Pronotum subglobose; median crest somewhat conical in front; viewed laterally it is prominent there, and the outline distinctly concave from front to rear; the clothing is white and rather evenly distributed, but becomes more or less fuscous or mixed with fuscous medially; antennal clothing ordinary, the hairs not particularly long, directed obliquely from the joints. Elytra with the punctures not coarse, and only distinctly seen in certain aspects; the scutellum is well clothed with appressed white hairs. Hind femora rather strongly clavate, but the club is notably longer and more gradual than in the typical species of Neoclytarlus, named above; it is clothed with appressed white hairs, and there is a well-developed fringe of long hairs on the femora beneath; hind tibiae with ordinary clothing. Beneath the whole body is densely clothed with appressed white hair, the abdominal segments being almost evenly covered throughout their whole width. Length 8-9 mm.

Hab.—Haleakala, 6000 ft., Maui, June 15 (Swezey). The beetles were beaten from clumps of *Geranium trifida*. Larval burrows and exit holes were found in dead stems. Type in the collection of the Hawaiian Entomological Society.

Neoclytarlus indecens Perkins.

The above-named species from Oahu was originally described mainly from a single captured specimen, but three bred specimens in indifferent condition, and more or less immature, were also used. Later, I described as distinct a very similar insect, *Neoclytarlus smilacis* Perkins, from Maui on the examination of two bred specimens, but without the opportunity of actual comparison with the Oahuan species. Since that time I have received from Mr. Swezey five more specimens from Oahu, all bred from Smilax, two being crippled and distorted, but two females are in good condition, and one male, though pale and immature-looking, having been extracted dead from the pupal cell, appears to be normal.

From Molokai, eight specimens, mostly in good condition, were bred from the same plant. It is quite certain that the examples from the different islands, if they really represent distinct species, are extremely closely allied, and if they should prove identical will furnish an exception to the rule that no species of the genus is found on more than one island, but further material is necessary to decide this. The more recent male from Oahu, above referred to, agrees in the clothing of the pronotum with the one described from Maui, but would appear to have a much greater development of the elytral clothing.

Males from Molokai may be said to be practically glabrous on the pronotum and elytra except for some small development of yellowish hair along the basal margin of the latter, and in this respect the females are similar. The latter vary in sculpture and color, but I cannot detect in them the short decumbent yellowish hairs which occur along the suture on the apical half of the elytra in the specimens from Oahu. To the Molokai examples I give the name *indecens* var. *kainaluensis* nov.

Hab.—Oahu, originally obtained from the Waianae range, the more recent specimens from Kahana, Sept. 4, 1927 (Swezey); the var. *kainaluensis* as larvae from Kainalu, Molokai, July 28, 1927, 2000-3000 ft. (Swezey). Type of the new var. in the collection of the Hawaiian Entomological Society.